

## UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT

for the

Southern District of Texas

**ENTERED**

May 20, 2024

Nathan Ochsner, Clerk

United States of America

v.

Ke Shaun Johnson

*Defendant*

Case No. 4:24-CR-00253-3

**ORDER OF DETENTION PENDING TRIAL****Part I - Eligibility for Detention**

Upon the

- ☒ Motion of the Government attorney pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or  
☐ Motion of the Government or Court's own motion pursuant to 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(2),

the Court held a detention hearing and found that detention is warranted. This order sets forth the Court's findings of fact and conclusions of law, as required by 18 U.S.C. § 3142(i), in addition to any other findings made at the hearing.

**Part II - Findings of Fact and Law as to Presumptions under § 3142(e)**

- ☐ **A. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(2)** (*previous violator*): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community because the following conditions have been met:
- ☐ **(1)** the defendant is charged with one of the following crimes described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1):
- ☐ **(a)** a crime of violence, a violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1591, or an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed; **or**
  - ☐ **(b)** an offense for which the maximum sentence is life imprisonment or death; **or**
  - ☐ **(c)** an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508); **or**
  - ☐ **(d)** any felony if such person has been convicted of two or more offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph, or two or more State or local offenses that would have been offenses described in subparagraphs (a) through (c) of this paragraph if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed, or a combination of such offenses; **or**
  - ☐ **(e)** any felony that is not otherwise a crime of violence but involves:
    - (i)** a minor victim; **(ii)** the possession of a firearm or destructive device (as defined in 18 U.S.C. § 921);
    - (iii)** any other dangerous weapon; or **(iv)** a failure to register under 18 U.S.C. § 2250; **and**
- ☐ **(2)** the defendant has previously been convicted of a Federal offense that is described in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(f)(1), or of a State or local offense that would have been such an offense if a circumstance giving rise to Federal jurisdiction had existed; **and**
- ☐ **(3)** the offense described in paragraph (2) above for which the defendant has been convicted was committed while the defendant was on release pending trial for a Federal, State, or local offense; **and**
- ☐ **(4)** a period of not more than five years has elapsed since the date of conviction, or the release of the defendant from imprisonment, for the offense described in paragraph (2) above, whichever is later.

☒ **B. Rebuttable Presumption Arises Under 18 U.S.C. § 3142(e)(3)** (*narcotics, firearm, other offenses*): There is a rebuttable presumption that no condition or combination of conditions will reasonably assure the appearance of the defendant as required and the safety of the community because there is probable cause to believe that the defendant committed one or more of the following offenses:

- ☐ (1) an offense for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed in the Controlled Substances Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 801-904), the Controlled Substances Import and Export Act (21 U.S.C. §§ 951-971), or Chapter 705 of Title 46, U.S.C. (46 U.S.C. §§ 70501-70508);
- ☒ (2) an offense under 18 U.S.C. §§ 924(c), 956(a), or 2332b;
- ☐ (3) an offense listed in 18 U.S.C. § 2332b(g)(5)(B) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 10 years or more is prescribed;
- ☐ (4) an offense under Chapter 77 of Title 18, U.S.C. (18 U.S.C. §§ 1581-1597) for which a maximum term of imprisonment of 20 years or more is prescribed; **or**
- ☐ (5) an offense involving a minor victim under 18 U.S.C. §§ 1201, 1591, 2241, 2242, 2244(a)(1), 2245, 2251, 2251A, 2252(a)(1), 2252(a)(2), 2252(a)(3), 2252A(a)(1), 2252A(a)(2), 2252A(a)(3), 2252A(a)(4), 2260, 2421, 2422, 2423, or 2425.

☒ **C. Conclusions Regarding Applicability of Any Presumption Established Above**

☐ The defendant has not introduced sufficient evidence to rebut the presumption above, and detention is ordered on that basis. (*Part III need not be completed.*)

**OR**

☒ The defendant has presented evidence sufficient to rebut the presumption, but after considering the presumption and the other factors discussed below, detention is warranted.

**Part III - Analysis and Statement of the Reasons for Detention**

After considering the factors set forth in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g) and the information presented at the detention hearing, the Court concludes that the defendant must be detained pending trial because the Government has proven:

- ☒ By clear and convincing evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the safety of any other person and the community.
- ☐ By a preponderance of evidence that no condition or combination of conditions of release will reasonably assure the defendant's appearance as required.

In addition to any findings made on the record at the hearing, the reasons for detention include the following:

- ☒ Weight of evidence against the defendant is strong
- ☒ Subject to lengthy period of incarceration if convicted
- ☒ Prior criminal history
- ☐ Participation in criminal activity while on probation, parole, or supervision
- ☒ History of violence or use of weapons
- ☒ History of alcohol or substance abuse
- ☒ Lack of stable employment
- ☐ Lack of stable residence
- ☒ Lack of financially responsible sureties
- ☐ Lack of significant community or family ties to this district

- ☐ Significant family or other ties outside the United States
- ☐ Lack of legal status in the United States
- ☐ Subject to removal or deportation after serving any period of incarceration
- ☐ Prior failure to appear in court as ordered
- ☐ Prior attempt(s) to evade law enforcement
- ☐ Use of alias(es) or false documents
- ☐ Background information unknown or unverified
- ☐ Prior violations of probation, parole, or supervised release

**OTHER REASONS OR FURTHER EXPLANATION:**

After considering the pretrial services report, the testimony presented at the hearing, the proffer of the Defendant, and the factors contained in 18 U.S.C. § 3142(g), the Court concludes that the Defendant provided evidence to overcome the presumption, but that the United States met its burden to prove by clear and convincing evidence that no combination of conditions can reasonably assure the safety of the community. The Court bases this conclusion on the following findings and considerations:

(1) The charged offenses are multiple counts of aiding and abetting interference with commerce by robbery in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 1951 and aiding and abetting the use or brandishing of a firearm during a crime of violence in violation of 18 U.S.C. § 924(c). The testimony at the hearing established that, as a group, Defendants have been connected to a total of nineteen different robberies of Uber/Lyft drivers.

The robberies followed a common pattern: an individual (either one of the Defendants or a person they knew) would request a ride from Lyft or Uber for pickup at a particular address. When the driver arrived, two or more Defendants entered the vehicle and shortly thereafter pointed a firearm at the driver/victim and threatened to kill him/her unless the victim cooperated with them. The Defendants then proceeded to rob the victims of items such as money, credit cards, phones, and airpods. The Defendants demanded passwords to cash transfer apps like CashApp or required the victims to transfer money to them via CashApp or similar accounts. The Defendants forced victims, again at gunpoint, to drive to one or more ATM location and withdraw the victim's money and hand it over to Defendants. One victim was forced to withdraw a total of \$3500 from various ATM's, emptying his bank account.

Defendant Johnson is accused of aiding and abetting or participating in five separate robberies of Uber or Lyft drivers and aiding and abetting or carrying/brandishing a firearm in connection with each of the five separate robberies. Testimony at the hearing also established that during one robbery, Defendant Johnson drove the victim's car while Defendant Kelley brandished a firearm and forced the victim to perform oral sex on him.

(2) The weight of the evidence is the least important factor the Court considers when deciding the issue of detention. The evidence presented at the hearing included some surveillance video on which certain Defendants (Kelley and Jackson) can be identified. The evidence also included cell phone location data placing the Defendants near the locations of the Uber/Lyft pickup locations at the approximate times the drivers who were robbed went to those locations. In some instances, the evidence includes location data showing the Defendant's phone traveling in a pattern consistent with the path of travel described by the victim—when being forced at gunpoint to travel to various ATM's and withdraw funds from the driver's/victim's bank account and turn it over to the Defendants. Finally, some of the Defendants have been identified in a photo array and some have made post-Miranda warning statements that place them and others at the robberies. Kelley was arrested in a vehicle that was stolen from one of the drivers/victims.

Johnson can be seen and identified on surveillance video. He became known to investigators as "blue jacket guy" because he consistently wore a blue hoodie and attempted to disguise himself when using victims' ATM cards to withdraw funds from their accounts. In one of the surveillance videos Johnson's face can be seen clearly. In a post-Miranda interview, Johnson admitted that Kelley forced one of the victims to have sexual contact with him while they were driving the victim's car and that Johnson drove the car while the sexual assault occurred.

(3) The history and characteristics of the Defendant. The Defendant is unemployed. Prior to his incarceration in the Harris County Jail on related state charges, he lived with his mother and that his firearms were seized when he was arrested. Defendant's mother was willing to allow him to return to her home if granted bond. Defendant has a history of depression and substance use issues. The Defendant has ten pending felony cases in state court for aggravated robbery with a deadly weapon, or kidnapping. He has been unable to make the bonds set in those cases and has been in custody for ten months.

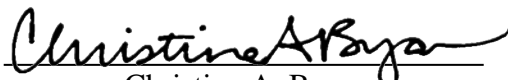
4. The seriousness of the danger posed by the Defendant's release. The charged offenses demonstrate that the Defendant represents a serious danger to the community. Testimony at the hearing connected Defendant to five of nineteen similar robberies of Uber/Lyft drivers in which drivers were held at gunpoint, threatened with death, forced to drive the Defendants around to various locations and withdraw money from ATM's, provide passwords and/or transfer money to Defendants, and on one occasion, forced to perform oral sex while being held at gunpoint. Johnson was in the car and serving as the driver when this sexual assault occurred. These incidents were not isolated and required coordination and planning. The incidents placed the drivers' lives in jeopardy and the drivers were threatened and feared for their lives.

The nature and circumstances of the charged offense, the weight of the evidence, the history and characteristics of the Defendant, and the seriousness of the danger posed by his release demonstrate by clear and convincing evidence that he presents danger to the community which cannot be reasonably mitigated by any combination of conditions.

#### **Part IV - Directions Regarding Detention**

The defendant is remanded to the custody of the Attorney General or to the Attorney General's designated representative for confinement in a corrections facility separate, to the extent practicable, from persons awaiting or serving sentences or being held in custody pending appeal. The defendant must be afforded a reasonable opportunity for private consultation with defense counsel. On order of a court of the United States or on request of an attorney for the Government, the person in charge of the corrections facility must deliver the defendant to a United States Marshal for the purpose of an appearance in connection with a court proceeding.

Signed on May 20, 2024, at Houston, Texas.

  
Christina A. Bryan  
United States Magistrate Judge